A. A. Laun, III

SUMMARY TRANSLATION OF "RADIO" NO. 03 [MARCH] FOR 1991

[Rough, summary translations of selected articles, mostly on amateur radio subjects, from **RADIO**, a monthly magazine published jointly by the Ministry of Communication of the USSR and the military-training organization DOSAAF.]

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[Square brackets set off material added by the translator **and not appearing in the original** -- such as a comment, reference, or equivalent expression in another language.]

[To mark International Women's Day on the 8th of March, the March issue of RADIO highlights women's activities.]

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NOTE: Preparation of this summary translation was delayed by problems, now apparently being overcome, in forwarding RADIO and SOVETSKIY PATRIOT from Moscow. The February issue, RADIO #02/1991, had not come by the end of May.

Please send corrections and comments, for possible inclusion in a future issue, to:

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SUMMARY TRANSLATION TO BE MAILED TO ARRL 6 JUNE 1991

pp 2 - 5: "RADIOWAVES PREDICT EARTHQUAKE," by Vera Ivanovna Larkina, Candidate of Physical-Mathematical Sciences.

pp 10 - 11: "FUTURE TEACHERS STUDY RADIO," by V. Poltavets, UA4AM, Chief, Volgogradskaya Oblast' Federation of Radio Sport, Volgograd.

There's no need to prove the obvious. The radioamateur ranks in our country are beginning to dwindle. The reasons are many -- the shortage of radioparts, the indifference of responsible agencies, and the catastrophic absence of qualified mentors capable of instilling a fascination with radio at an early age.

What's the solution? First of all, I think we need to train leaders of radio clubs, circles, and collective amateur stations in schools. These will of course be school teachers. That's the conclusion we reached in our federation of radio sport in considering ways to develop amateur radio in our Oblast'.

The rector and the faculty chief of theoretical physics of the Volgograd Pedagogical Institute actively helped us open a collective radio station (UZ4AXZ) attached to the Institute and then to organize the "Kvant" Radio Club. Boris Grigor'yevich Markov, UA4AMW, became club chief. He recruited teachers and students with military experience, and they began to train future teachers as leaders of radio circles and clubs.

The rector alloted 30,000 rubles to set up a special radio course for physics-math students. The DOSAAF Oblast' Committee, the Federation of Radio Sport, and the Volgograd Children's-Youths' Sport-Technical School for Radiosport designed a special program for the Faculty of Theoretical Physics for training radio club leaders.

The program is based on 400 hours of instruction and includes radioconstruction; sport orientation [sportivnoye oriyentirovaniye]; sport radiodirectionfinding [sportivnaya radiopelengatsiya]; shortwave, ultrashortwave, and satellite communication; radiotelegraphy; speed radiotelegraphy; shooting; organizing mixed radio-operator competitions; judging and training; the use of computers in radiosport.

The first year of this elective course has already produced unexpected results. The student members of the "Kvant" Radio Club have begun to obtain some fairly good sports results. The women's team of the pedagogical institute, while participating in the Shortwave Radiocommunication Championship of the USSR Dedicated to the Memory of Hero of the Soviet Union Yelena Stempkovskaya[1], fulfilled the qualifications for Candidate Master of Sport of the USSR. Several girls already belong to the first sport category.

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[1]This women's championship, held annually in December, is named after Yelena (Helen) Stempkovskaya, a radio operator in the Soviet armed forces during the Battle of Stalingrad (the city was renamed Volgograd following Stalin's death). She was captured, refused to divulge information, and died or was killed under interrogation. She was posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

A lot of kids were introduced to amateur radio in pioneer camps where the future teachers performed practice teaching in organizing amateur radio operation.

Over 50 students and teachers now study in the "Kvant" Radio Club, 31 of them in the special course for leaders of school radio clubs. In the "Shortwave and Ultrashortwave Communication" course, for example, they familiarize themselves with the construction and operation of factory-made radio equipment -- the "Shkol'naya" ["School"], the "Efir" ["Airwaves" (literally "Ether")], the "Volna" ["Wave"], the "Lavina" ["Avalanche"], "Tissa" [?], R-118, R-654, and R-140, as well as of homemade designs of well-known radio amateurs -- the "KRS-81," "Ural-84," "UW3DI," "RA3AO," "Radio-77," "DL-69," and others.

The students also study the construction of the "Les" ["Forest"] and "Altay" [named after the Altay Mountains] directionfinding receivers and of various "fox" transmitters.

The Chairman of the "Kvant" club council is former military operator Aleksandr Tkachenko, UA4-156-546, a fourth-year physics student. His deputy is Vasiliy Vedeneyev, UA4-156-506, also a former military radio operator.

The group graduating from the first special course in the country for leaders of school radio clubs consists of 15 students.

There is hope that similar courses will be organized elsewhere. Yuriy Polushkin, UA9MAR, a teacher at the Omsk Pedagogical Institute, reported at the autumn conference of Volga area amateurs that similar training would begin by 1991.

The all-Union "Soviet Teacher" Radio Club, created through the efforts of Yuriy Polushkin and his colleagues at the Omsk Pedagogical Institute, has more than a thousand individual and collective members from more than a hundred towns in the Soviet Union.

pp 12 - 13: "OUR DEBTS," by Ye[lena Vsevolodovna] Turubara, [Senior Editor, RADIO magazine]. [See article of same name in RADIO #07/1989.]

It's painful to read the mail that poured in to the editors after the article about the "On the Fourth Floor" discussion club session about handicapped radio amateurs. Human misfortune literally cries out from the letters, misfortune which must often be borne alone. Each letter contains a plea for help, hopelessless, and hope. It's not for nothing that they say hope dies last.

Letters came to us from people who have been handicapped since childhood, people who were handicapped from work accidents, "Afghans" [i.e. veterans of the conflict in Afghanistan], etc.

"My name is Ivan Aleksandrovich Chernokalov. I've been handicapped since childhood. First group. I got interested in amateur radio in the late '70's. First I monitored [SWL'd], then began to dream of independent operation in order to make friends, the more so since I don't have any other way [to make friends]... . But I live in a rural area, or more precisely at a little railroad station where there's no radioparts store [and] no books on radio equipment. The nearest towns -- Starobel'sk and Valuyki -- are a hundred kilometers away. All of this makes my dream of getting on the air unrealizable. My life is basically spent indoors and in the yard in summer. I don't want to sit [around] doing nothing. Help, please!"

"Luganskaya Oblast'
Belokurakinskiy Rayon
Village of Solidarnyy"

"I'm Gennadiy Polivanov, a first-group handicapped person since childhood. For 20 years now I've been interested in amateur radio. I became a shortwaver and went all the way from SWL to first shortwave category. But my health has been deteriorating. So I've had to give up everything, since only my right arm functions, and not very well at that. At present I'm unable to repair equipment without help. I have to ask. It's hard for a handicapped radio amateur ... . Many, or rather practically all, operate with such transceivers that you simply marvel at the fact that these piles of junk still work! And new equipment is so expensive that we handicapped people will never accumulate enough money from our miserable pensions. Maybe some sort of account could be organized and publicized in 'Radio' magazine. ... "City of Donetsk"

"I'm a handicapped person of the first group. I'm stuck in a wheelchair by illness. How hard it was for me to build an amplitude-modulation transmitter for 28 - 29.7 MHz. And when I received a permit to operate it in 1979, believe me I sobbed for joy. And then the day came when I first turned on my transmitter using the callsign RB5HCA. Roughly speaking, I made about 7 thousand contacts. But, unfortunately, my transmitter soon went out of commission. I don't have the possibility of making an SSB transceiver, and as for buying one for 600 to 800 rubles, it's frightening even to think of such a sum.[2]

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[2]At the recently-announced tourist rate of 27 or so rubles to the US dollar, 800 rubles would equate to about US$30.00 -- the cost of a restaurant meal in Washington. Many a Western ham might be willing to contribute $30.00 to enable a handicapped Soviet amateur to get on the air. Two questions that would need to be resolved are whether the exchange could be made at the tourist rate and whether the remittance could be reliably conveyed to the Soviet amateur.

"Respected comrades, I turn to you with a big request, help me to acquire a transmitter even for 250 to 300 rubles. I'm saving up this money from my miserable pension."

"N. Lyapota
Poltavskaya Oblast'
Karlovskiy Rayon
Village of Fedorovka"

"I'm writing to you in what is probably my final hope that you'll help me. I'm 33 years old. Almost four years ago now, I received a shrapnel back injury, after which I lost the use of my legs. I got a lot better, but to no avail. Every day life gets more and more unbearable. Recently I learned how to sit in a chair for the handicapped, but I don't know what to do with myself next. Before my injury I worked at a plant where I was involved with equipment and at one point with radio. I've begun to subscribe to "Radio" but, you understand, I'm not a specialist and if you don't help I don't know what I'll do. I'd like to become a shortwaver. I need suitable equipment, radioparts, and a lot of advice on the subject.

"Don't think I haven't written in reply to advertisements by one cooperative or another. But either they don't have suitable parts or requests are simply not answered. I ask you very much for your help!"

"V. Samokhvalov
City of Kursk"

We could go on and on with similar letters. In addition to sadness, they invite respect for people who don't surrender to misfortune and many of whom try to be of practical help to society:

"I, Sergey Ivanovich Provozin, a handicapped person of the 1st group (UB4AS), a member of the Council of the Club of Handicapped Radio Amateurs, am authorized to write to you in the name of [a group of] handicapped radio amateurs. We are offering our services in the work of RAS [radiolyubitel'skaya avariynaya sluzhba - radioamateur emergency service]. The majority of us are permanently in our apartments but want to be useful. When you're needed by someone, life is easier. Just provide us with equipment. We can use commercially made, written-off, repaired, or slightly modified equipment."

"City of Sumy"

Time has gone by since our [earlier] article, and letters of a different sort have begun to come in. People who had their hopes raised are indignant that after the article in the magazine nothing in their lives has changed. No one has shown any interest in them, and their cries for help have fallen on deaf ears ... .

"Respected comrades, I turn to you with a big request, help me to acquire a transmitter even for 250 to 300 rubles. I'm saving up this money from my miserable pension."

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Poltavskaya Oblast'
Karlovskiy Rayon
Village of Fedorovka"

"I'm writing to you in what is probably my final hope that you'll help me. I'm [illegible] years old. Almost four years ago now, I received a shrapnel back injury, after which I lost the use of my legs. I got a lot better, but to no avail. Every day life gets more and more unbearable. Recently I learned how to sit in a chair for the handicapped, but I don't know what to do with myself next. Before my injury I worked at a plant where I was involved with equipment and at one point with radio. I've begun to subscribe to "Radio" [illegible], you understand, I'm not a specialist and if you don't help I don't know what I'll do. I'd like to become a shortwave. I need suitable equipment, radiograms, and a lot of advice on the subject.

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"V. [illegible]
City of Kursk"

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"I can't get the article 'Our Debts' in [RADIO] No. 7 for 1989 out of my mind. I'm one of those you were writing about. I myself sent requests to you many times. And my 35-year-old dream of having an ultrashortwave station and callsign and operating on the air hasn't been realized. Nobody, including you, has lifted a finger. We're simply not noticed! You should have crowed [like a rooster] even though it wasn't dawn..." [??? - Vam nuzhno bylo "prokukarekat'", a tam khot' ne rassvetay...]

"V. Podshivalov
Kirovskaya Oblast'
Shabalinskiy Rayon
P. O. Suprotivnoye"

We can and must understand such letters. But the time has come to report to you, dear readers. Alongside a thick folder on my desk containing your letters is just as thick a one containing correspondence with various agencies by the editors and by Nikolay Valentinovich Kazanskiy, [UA3AF,] Deputy Chief of the Federation of Radio Sport of the USSR. Here are the results.

We applied to the Charity and Health Fund. A reply came, stating that the Fund welcomed the idea of setting up an All-Union Off-Site Club of Handicapped Radio Amateurs and requesting a copy of the Club's Rules. We sent the Rules, after which the Fund fell silent. It doesn't answer any inquiries.

We requested the Ministry of Defense of the USSR to donate equipment, radioparts, and measuring equipment written off by the military, to the handicapped. By that time we had a more or less complete card-file of all the handicapped radio amateurs in the country, prepared by the Chairman of the All-Union Club, Yuriy Alfer'yev, from L'vov. At first the military made us happy and gave us hope. They even sent the editors a copy of an order sent to military districts directing them to transfer written-off equipment to handicapped persons applying for it. We were gladdened but decided to verify how the order was being carried out. It turned out that it wasn't. For the simple reason that it never reached the [military] districts.

We also applied to numerous cooperatives advertising in "Radio" magazine. We wrote them tearful letters and informed them of the bank account number of "Radio-Center" which "Radio-Center" had made available for charitable purposes. No answer.

In all fairness, not all cooperatives turned out to be mesmerized by their profits and indifferent to the grief of others. [Cooperatives in] Minsk and Kemerovo answered. "Infotekh" (Minsk), for example, put 153 handicapped persons on its rolls and supplies them with its materials free of charge; it alloted R. 5900 for assistance to them last year. But this is an exception. Dozens ["Tens" -- Desyatki] of cooperatives prefer to remain silent.

Of course, an attempt was also made to get help from our own Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR. But after lengthy correspondence Comrade B. P. Morozov, Chief of the Financial-Economic Administration, sent a definitive refusal.

DOSAAF oblast' committees were more receptive. With all our heart we thank the Chairman of the Kurskaya Oblast' DOSAAF Committee, to whom the editors forwarded the letter from V. Samokhvalov [see page 5]. Here's the Chairman's answer to us:

> "This is to inform you that a discussion has been held with V. M. Samokhvalov on the matters of interest to him. The Kurskaya Radiotechnical School of DOSAAF is in a position to make available to him a "Yunost'" radiostation worth R. 250.00. Payment is guaranteed by the "Khimvolokno" enterprise with the cooperation of the Oblast' Executive Committee. In addition, the Radio Technical School is providing devices for dismantling.
>
> "A. Belik, Chairman of the the DOSAAF Oblast' Committee."

A short letter, but behind it are warm human feelings and not indifference to human grief. Thank you, Anatoliy Nikolayevich!

Comforting news also came from Lipetsk, where the Oblast' DOSAAF Committee organized a fund for handicapped radio amateurs. So we shouldn't despair. Compassion hasn't yet ceased to exist in our land!

I'd like to end this survey on an optimistic note by quoting from another letter:

> "Please publish my letter in order to express my gratitude to people who helped me. I've been handicapped since childhood but have been active in amateur radio for a long time. I have a callsign. I once read information in "Sovetskiy Patriot" to the effect that the SKB [Special Construction Bureau] of the "Gorizont" ["Horizon"] Production Association, headed by Vladimir Petrovich Kudritskiy, had designed a Morse code self-teacher. I addressed a request to the chief of the SKB without counting on help very much. But my letter ended up with people who weren't indifferent to the troubles of others. A very short time went by and Igor' Matveyevich L'vovich, a representative of the SKB, unexpectedly brought me this device. He did so on his own time, while on leave.
>
> "Thanks to this device, I was able to train myself independently in receiving and sending Morse code. The device is constructed using modern elements, is economical, reliable, and is significantly superior in its characteristics to the ADKM-type [Morse code] generator [? - datchik].
>
> "My deepest thanks to its creators."
>
> "V. Agarkov, Klaypeda"
> [Klaïpėda, Lithuania]

Such letters instill hope.

p 14: "INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCES," by R. Baldwin, W1RU, President of the IARU.

In the previous article [an asterisk refers the reader to RADIO #12/1990, p 12], we explained what the International Amateur Radio Union (IARU) is and said one of its main tasks is to ensure appropriate representation of radio amateurs at international telecommunication conferences held regularly by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

At least two of these -- the world administrative radio conference (WARC) and the plenipotentiary conference -- directly or indirectly concern amateur communication.

First, just a bit about the WARC. This [type of] conference makes decisions about the use by various radio services of the entire range of radio frequencies -- from a kilohertz to tens of gigahertz. At the present time there are over forty services. Among them there are not only the amateur and amateur-satellite services, but also the broadcasting, oceanographic, maritime, aeronautical, and others. Among the tasks of a WARC are the determination of technical standards and the procedure for forming callsigns.

WARCs are divided into general and specialized WARCs. A general WARC decides international radio regulation matters relating simultaneously to all services. About two thousand delegates from 166 national [telecommunication] administrations belonging to the International Telecommunication Union [Mezhdunarodnyy soyuz elektrosvyazi, abbreviated MSE in Russian] gather (usually in Geneva) for two or three months. Prior to this, each administration devotes a great deal of time to conference preparations. For the majority of them this consists of at least two years of intensive preparatory work.

Now a few words about specialized WARCs. They manage matters concerning one particular service or several related services such as mobile or space services, etc. A specialized WARC has a strictly limited agenda (published in full prior to the conference). Raising matters not included in the agenda is not permitted, and such a conference is not permitted to take decisions that could substantially affect radiocommunication services not represented at the conference.

When a specialized WARC encounters problems (for example those involving nonconformity with the allocation table) [? - (naprimer, s nesootvetstviyey v raspredelenii polos chastot)], which cannot be resolved within the framework of the agenda, it has the right to recommend to the ITU that a WARC be convened with great[er] powers. Such a situation occurred not long ago. A WARC on the mobile service and a WARC on shortwave broadcasting came to the conclusion that some of their problems could be decided only by a conference having the right to reallocate frequencies. Therefore they recommended to the ITU that such a conference be convened not later than in 1992.

Speaking about the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, it should be noted that this organ has the greatest authority. The Plenpotentiary Conference has the right to revise the International Telecommunication Convention, which defines the policy of the ITU on a wide range of matters. The Conference decides who will lead the Union, establishes the budget and the conditions of work for the ITU staff, and also the content of World Administrative Radio Conferences proposed for the next five years.

Only representatives of national telecommunication administrations (Ministry of Communication and so forth) may take part in the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference. International organizations (for example, the IARU) participate in WARCs as observers.

A Plenipotentiary Conference took place at Nice (France) in May and June 1989. Several decisions taken will over time affect the development of amateur radio directly or indirectly.

The decision to hold a general WARC -- "general" within a limited framework, to be sure -- in early 1992 to examine problems involving the mobile service and shortwave broadcasting, affects radio amateurs directly. Both of these services believe they need wider frequency bands. But where to get them [is the question], if the 1992 conference actually agrees? If one service receives wider frequency spectrum, it does so only at the expense of another. Matters affecting the amateur service will be touched upon there, since the broadcasting service at HF wishes to have more spectrum between 3 and 30 MHz and the mobile service above 500 MHz.

In connection with this, the IARU urgently recommends that national [amateur] societies ensure their administrations are fully informed about the tasks, goals, and concerns of the amateur and amateur-satellite services.

By the way, next time we shall speak of the purposes [? - o prednaznachenii] of these services.

pp 15 - 16: "MARA AND ITS PRESIDENT," by S[vetlana Grigor'yevna] Smirnova, Moscow. [MARA appears in Latin letters in the original.]

We don't want to keep our readers in suspense, so we'll tell them right away that MARA is the newly-established Association of Medicalworker-Radioamateurs [Associatsiya medikov-radiolyubiteley] (MEDICAL AMATEUR RADIO ASSOCIATION).

How many physicians in our country are on the air? For a long time, nobody knew or cared to know. Only recently, with the spread everywhere of amateur radio clubs based on interests, did medical workers decide to set up their own association.

In September 1990, 52 radio amateurs gathered in Smolensk for the first, founding, conference. There were surgeons, anasthesiologists, pediatric doctors, cardiologists, neuropathologists, and stomatologists. Not only was the variety of specialities surprising, but also the fact that people with such a difficult profession as physician would choose a no less complicated hobby.

As required of a social organization, MARA approved its Rules [ustav]. Medical workers in this country engaging in any form of amateur radio activity may become members. Medicalworker-radioamateurs from all over the world may participate in its activities.

The association's program includes increasing technical knowledge among medical workers and medical knowledge among radio amateurs. Radioexpeditions are planned to places connected with the lives of well-known medical workers in our country, and also to remote areas where medical help and medical examinations for the local population will be organized.

In addition, contacts with medicalworker-radioamateurs will give point credit for the "Chudesnyy doktor" diploma ["Wonderful Doctor" certificate], established in honor of the outstanding Russian surgeon N. I. Pirogov.

Activity days are planned on Medical Worker's Day, on Universal [World?] Health Day [Vsemirnyy den' zdorov'ya], and on the birthdate of N. I. Pirogov.

Round tables of medicalworker-radioamateurs are to be held the first Friday of the month on 7080 kHz at 2000 MSK and on 21280 kHz at 1000 MSK.

And of course, one of MARA's main tasks is to extend material, technical, and professional assistance to all of its members, in line with its possibilities.

For the time being, MARA can unfortunately only count in its dues, which are not very high for our times: Entry dues are R. 15.00 (for students R. 5.00), annual dues R. 10.00 (students R. 5.00). In a word, sponsors are needed.

At the Smolensk conference, Aleksandr Ivanovich Podolyan, UB5IBB, was elected President of the Association. He's been a radio amateur for 31 years and is well known to many, but I think it would be worthwhile to give some details about him. His radio amateur career -- like that of many of his fellow amateurs -- has not been a simple one.

We'll start by going back about fifteen years, when Aleksandr Ivanovich's daughter came home from school and said "Papa, they say you're an English spy." Sort of unexpected, don't you think? But for Podolyan, it wasn't all that unexpected.

His on-the-air activity and working foreigners struck some as suspicious. Soon they closed his station for almost three years. Fully long enough to remove any desire to engage in amateur radio from then on.

But Podolyan remained true to his avocation. In the end, he went back on the air. However a new ordeal awaited him. On one occasion, rushing to make a rare contact, he got a 1200-volt shock. He survived clinical death, and when he finally regained consciousness, he saw his mother, who had come from another town. "I had a dream that you were flying in space," she said. "I didn't fly in space, but spent some time in the other world," he replied, smiling.

After three days, he again sat down at his repaired rig. His arm was in a plaster cast. It took him three and a half months to recuperate. He had to undergo two operations. But he couldn't be pushed off the air this time either. It was probably at this time that he became a zealous propagandist for safety procedures. He had to stop being a surgeon. He switched to resuscitation.

Podolyan is an Armenian-sounding family name. Many took it as a matter of course when, two days after the tragic earthquake in Armenia [on 7 December 1988], he was already in Yerevan [capital of Armenia]. But it was wasn't common blood that caused him to go there (Podolyan is a Ukrainian family name, derived from Podol), but rather the voice of conscience.

It all happened this way. Each month, specialists in resuscitation from all over the Oblast' gather in Donetsk. On 9 December 1988, Podolyan arrived there directly from being on duty. It was announced at the meeting that specialists in hemosorption [? - gemosorbtsiya] were urgently needed and that a flight was leaving for Yerevan in two hours. Podolyan volunteered immediately! He went directly to the airport without even stopping off at home. He left [with a commitment to stay] for ten days and returned twenty days later.

It was here that the two main elements in his life -- radio and medicine -- came together. Following the rendering of first aid, wounded people rescued from the rubble had to be sent to other cities. Many lives depended on determining accurately where further medical care would be given and on transmitting accurately information on the wounded to the hospitals preparing to receive them. Unfortunately the radio amateurs operating collective station UG7GWO found it difficult to transmit the necessary information, since they were not acquainted with the fine points of medical terminology. Then Podolyan went on the air, providing a happy combination of physician and experienced shortwaver.

On his return from Armenia, Podolyan undertook to set up a rapid-reaction brigade [brigada bystrogo reagirovaniya]. It included physicians from the Central City Hospital of Kramatorsk, able to work under the most extreme conditions. The brigade includes dependable amateur radio communications.

I [Smirnova, author of the article] decided to write about the above with some trepidation, fearing I might cause harm to Podolyan. But when I expressed my doubts to him, Podolyan stated decisively that I should definitely write about this.

What I'm referring to [in the preceding paragraph] is the fact that Podolyan can't reconcile himself at all to Soviet amateurs being prohibited from using mobile communication. He raised this with the State Telecommunication Inspectorate [Gosudarstvennaya inspektsiya elektrosvyazi] of the Ministry of Communication of the USSR [Ministerstvo svyazi SSSR]. In reply he was informed that since it was difficult to tune antenna feeder devices, the operational efficiency of mobile stations was in doubt, and therefore there was no point in issuing permits for them.

Such an answer only incensed him. The efficiency of an amateur station is the personal business of the amateur, provided he doesn't exceed the power limitations. What's more, now that everyone may use portable stations on 27 MHz, it's all the more strange that radio amateurs may not use mobile communication.

Podolyan began experimenting quietly with mobile communication, inasmuch as he has a car of his own. He proved that all of this was fully possible. However, the appropriate organs forced him to remove his equipment from the automobile. So the situation has developed that the brigade has a communication capability of the type that would be available in the most difficult situations, but it's prohibited!

"I know that I'm not alone in being so stubborn. Many radio amateurs have designed similar 'prohibited' equipment. And none of us is pursuing any personal gain. It is simply a matter of when, God forbid, misfortune occurs, we'll be prepared to switch on our mobile stations and get down to work."

pp 17 - 19: "CQ-U."

INFO*INFO*INFO, edited by A. Gusev, UA3AVG

IARU News. New Hungarian beacon on 28222.5 kHz in WW-locator JN97MM. Number of Japanese amateur stations grew to 1,027,000 at the end of March 1991; 20 years ago there were 100,000 shortwavers. In Holland as of mid-1990 there were 14,500 amateur stations. Region 1 records, by propagation mode, for 144/430/1200 MHz.

DIPLOMAS [CERTIFICATES]. The Association of Radio Amateurs attached to the all-Union organization "Chernobyl'" has established the "Chernobyl'" diploma. An applicant must have two QSOs with memorial stations named below (each worth 15 points), three with amateurs who participated in the cleanup (10 points), and 40 with stations in oblasts that suffered from the tragedy or operators of memorial stations (1 point). A total of 100 points is required. To count, QSOs must be made after 26 April 1986 [the date of the Chernobyl' nuclear explosion]. The diploma is issued free, but its sponsors would be grateful for voluntary contributions for amateurs who suffered from the Chernobyl' tragedy. Applications go to P. O. Box 19, 290000 L'VOV. As of 1 October 1990, memorial stations were RK3CH, RK3Y, and RK5CH. Radio amateurs who participated in the cleanup were LY2BJI, RA3RKU, RA4LF, RA9CMA, RV6BL, RW3WV, UA1CIH, UA1CUM, UA3DVH, UA3XGM, UA3YCE, UA4AKA, UA4YAW, UA6ASC, UA9CCN, UA9-154-1680, UV9EI, UZ3AU, UZ9CC, RX4ICT, RB5CEJ, RB5CF, RB5ERV, RB5IDM, RB5MFZ, RB5MII, RB5MAE, RB5CG, RB5MIY, RB5WL, RT4UG, RT4UT, RT4UU, RT4UV, RT5UJ, UB3ICK, UB4CO, UB4HX, UB4JG, UB4MGB, UB4MSI, UB4UBX, UB4UGR, UB4UO, UB5EAY, UB5ERG, UB5ERS, UB5IFH, UB5HHX, UB5KCQ, UB5LPO, UB5QLK, UB5SN, UB5UA, UB5UBF, UB5UIG, UB5UGD, UB5WN, UB5-065-1262, UT3UN, UT3UR, UT3UT, UT3UW, UT3UZ, UT5UGZ, UT5ULK, UT5UKD, UT5UKJ, UY5XE, UC2SAO, and UO5OOP. Oblasts affected: Kiyevskaya, Zhitomirskaya, Chernigovskaya, Gomel'skaya, Mogilevskaya, Bryanskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Orlovskaya, and Tul'skaya Oblasts. Operators of memorial stations: RA3ACC, RA3APO, RW3AH, UA3DJK, UB5LGM, UV3ACQ, UV3DHH, UW3AG, and UY5OO.

"ROUND TABLES."

The club of enthusiasts of advanced forms of distant communication -- ACDXA [? - Advanced Communications DX Association] -- conducts a round table Sundays beginning at 1000 MSK on 21377 kHz. RA9YA is net control.

According to the organizer of the 160MDXC Club, 160m enthusiasts hold a round table from 0500 to 0700 UT Sundays on 14316 kHz.

SWL CLUB. Since 1964, the independent club "Vpered" ["Forward"] has existed in the Moscow area. Its members are observers [SWL's] only. The club's address for information is 140214, Moskovskaya obl., Voskresenskiy rayon, poselok Lopatinskiy, ab. yashch. 41, sportklub "Vpered" ["Vpered" Sport Club, P. O. Box 41, 140214 LOPATINSKIY SETTLEMENT, Voskresenskiy Rayon, Moskovskaya Oblast'].

QSL ROUTINGS. 1Z9ØCW via KA6V, 3W4VL via UA3DK, 4K2BDU via UA9MA, 4L9AG via UA9FAR, EKØAC via UA9OBA, HG9ZHQ via HA6KNB, HSØE via JA5MAT, IJU1DX [sic; perhaps JU1DX, which, like JT1XJ, is in the callsign allocation series for Mongolia] via JT1XJ, KC6DX via JA2NYY, KH2I/KHØ via JK1KRS, LX15ØL via LX1NO, OH2/UA1DJ via UA1DJ, R1SO via RA3YF, RC8O/UB4MZG via RB5MF, TP5HA via UA3UIN, UCØI via UC2WO, UZ3YWB/UI2U via RA3YF, VU2NBT via WA4FVT, YI2LVB via IK6DPW, YL75ID via UQ1QWW, and ZA1DX via HA8LLT.

DX NETS. "W7PHO FAMILY HOUR DXNET" [including sample English phrases], "ET DX NET."

VHF*UHF*SHF, edited by S. Budennikov, RV3DS

CHRONICLE.

Collective station UB4EKA plans more expeditions to new [WW locator] squares KN69 (UB5V) and KN55 (UB5F). The station recently had its first two "Moon communications" with stations in the USA.

pp 28 - 29: "WIDEBAND VERTICAL RADIATOR," by S. Spokoynova, UW1DC, XYL of UA1DZ.

[A photograph on page 28, not identified, may be of UA1DZ.]

[Introduction by Boris Stepanov, UW3AX]

One day going to work in the metro, I was leafing through an issue of the American magazine "CQ" which had just arrived. It contained a report on the first world team shortwave radiocommunication championship which took place last summer in Seattle. A photograph of the captain of the Soviet team, Georgiy Alekseyevich Rumyantsev, UA1DZ, reminded me that I must telephone "dee zed" this week to talk about the next championship. That call was never fated to take place. The sad news of Georgiy's death arrived from Leningrad several hours later.

The amateur radio movement has lost not only an outstanding sportsman -- Meritorious Master of Sport of the USSR G. A. Rumyantsev was twice Champion of the World and of Europe, a world record-holder, and a winner of numerous all-Union and international competitions. It has lost a Shortwaver [Korotkovolnovik].

In general it's not so very difficult to become a shortwaver. All you have to do is study the basics of radiocommunication and the construction of radio equipment. But you can become a shortwaver starting with a capital letter only when you have mastered the art of getting along with your on-the-air colleagues. Alas, some of us never manage to do this in a whole lifetime. Georgiy was given this art in full measure. Just as he was given talent as a radio engineer.

Georgiy's interest in amateur shortwave communication combined with his professional activities in the related field of radiotechnology.

Georgiy left us at the very peak of his creative force, and just when he had decided to associate himself with the organizational work of the Federation of Radio Sport of the USSR.

In memory of him, we are publishing in this issue a short description of his well-known antenna. His friends helped in preparing this material.

[The introduction is followed by a (shorter) description and illustration of the UA1DZ antenna, by S. Spokoynova, UW1DC, described as the XYL of UA1DZ.]

[End of main RADIO section]

[Summary translations from **SOVETSKIY PATRIOT** newspaper, published weekly by the military training organization DOSAAF. Most amateur news appears in the column "**NLD**" (**N**a **l**yubitel'skikh **d**iapazonakh - On the **A**mateur **B**ands) edited by Boris Grigor'yevich Stepanov, UW3AX.]

[These summary translations of articles on the Soviet Radio Amateur Movement are being held up by major delays in the receipt of periodicals from the USSR covering periods since February 1991. Beginning in January 1991, most editions of "SP" have been undated, but, as is believed to be the case with all Soviet publications, a "signed to press" date is always given. We shall use the "signed to press" date as a convenient reference.]

[Also beginning in January 1991, a sequential number starting with 1 has appeared prominently on every page of the newspaper. It is not known whether this number will go back to 1 at the beginning of each year.]

SOVETSKIY PATRIOT #05, 28 January - 03 February 1991, signed to press 29 January 1991, page 15 (of 16 pages), NLD-1475:

DIPLOMAS [CERTIFICATES]

[Description of "EUROPEAN 1992 COMMUNITY AWARD" and address in Belgium to which applications for the award are to be sent.]

To receive the "Krasnyy Sever" diploma [the "Red North" certificate] (see preceding issue), send an application and postage stamps worth 80 kopecks to 162621, Vologodskaya oblast', Cherepovets, ab. yashch. 1 (diplomnoy komissii) [Diploma Commission, P. O. Box 1, 162621 CHEREPOVETS (Vologodskaya Oblast')].

COMPETITIONS [CONTESTS]

[February contests, among them:] Shortwave competitions among six oblasts (120, 122, 123, 131, 132, and 168) will take place from 0500 to 0900 MSK[3] 2 February 1991 CW and SSB on 80 and 160m and from 0600 to 1000 MSK 9 February on ultrashortwave. Copies of the rules have been sent to local federations of radio sport.

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[3]As recalled from a Japanese report, both winter and summer times are to be set back one hour with respect to UTC. If the report is confirmed, Moscow Time (MSK) will equal UTC + 2 from October to March (rather than UTC + 3 as heretofore), and Moscow Time will equal UTC + 3 from April to September (rather than UTC + 4).

CLUB NEWS

From 28 January through 3 February, activity days will be held by the amateurs of Volgogradskaya Oblast' [Oblast' No. 156; embedded RSFSR callsign identifier 4A], providing a good opportunity to qualify for the diplomas issued by the Oblast' FRS. On 3 February 1991 at 1200 MSK, a "Memory Watch" ["Vakhta pamyati"], dedicated to the Battle of Stalingrad, will begin on 14130 kHz. The same day, inter-oblast' shortwave radiocommunication competitions for the Hero of the Soviet Union A. Baturin (UW9SG) Cup will be held. From UA4AM.

Until 2 February 1991, RV9G/UA9XLN, RW9G/UA9XC, RZ9G/UA9XLZ, UV9G/UA9XBE, and UW9G/UA9XLR will operate from the Komi-Permyatskiy Autonomous District ["Oblast'" No. 141; 9G]. Send QSL cards (PSE SASE) to 167001, Syktyvkar, ab. yashch. 1247 [P. O. Box 1247, 167001 SYKTYVKAR]. From UA9XLZ.

The address shown in several amateur radio publications (published by cooperatives, etc.) for the QSL bureau of Magadanskaya Oblast' [Oblast' No. 138; ØI] is eight years out of date. The correct address is 685024, Magadan, ab. yashch. 1691 [P. O. Box 1691, 685024 MAGADAN]. From UZØIWA.

SOVETSKIY PATRIOT #06, February 1991, signed to press 5 February 1991, page 14 (of 16 pages), NLD-1476:

COMPETITIONS

[PAØINA's address for PACC CONTEST reports.]

[Explanations of point systems used to award the "Best Observer [SWL] of the USSR" Cup as well as in judging telegraph and telephone shortwave radiocommunication championships of the USSR and all-Union competitions.]

DISTANT STATIONS

QSL cards for QSOs with the Yemen Republic (7O8AA and 7O1AA) as a new territory for DXCC purposes will be accepted for credit from 1 March 1991.

[Special Canadian prefixes for national winter games and the 100th anniversary of the first Ukrainian settlement; VA1ØØU operation in connection with the latter event.]

U stations are to send QSL cards for stations operated in Vietnam by members of the "Dubna" Radio Club (in Moskovskaya Oblast') to the following addresses:

- 3W4VL and 3W4DK (UA3DK): 141980, Moskovskaya obl., Dudna, ab. yashch. 70 [P. O. Box 70, 141980 DUBNA (Moskovskaya Oblast')];
- 3W4DX (RW3DX): 141980, Moskovskaya Oblast', Dubna, ab. yashch. 145 [P. O. Box 145, 141980 DUBNA (Moskovskaya Oblast')];
- 3W4DZ (UA3DZ): 141980, Moskovskaya Oblast', Dubna, ab. yashch. 69 [P. O. Box 69, 141980 DUBNA (Moskovskaya Oblast')].

Expedition stations were on the air from 21 November through 25 December 1991 [sic; 1990 believed meant]; QSL cards for collective station 3W4VL, which continues to operate, are to be sent to UA3DK [see first indent above].

CLUB NEWS

From 28 January through 1 February, activity days will be held by the members of Voldopredkaya Oblast' [Oblast' No. 156] embodied RSFSR calling identifier 4A]. providing a good opportunity to qualify for the diploma issued by the Oblast' PSR. On 1 February 1991 at 1200 MSK, a "Memory Watch" ("Vahta pamyati"), dedicated to the battle of Borodinovod, will begin on 14100 kHz. The same day, inter-oblast' auxiliary radiocommunication competitions for the Hero of the Soviet Union A. Ratnika (UN9SO) Cup will be held. From UA4AM.

Until 2 February 1991, RV9C/UA9XIM, RW9C/UA9XJC, RX9C/UA9XLE, UV9C/UA9XUB, and UW9C/UA9XIR will operate from the Komi-Permyatskiy Autonomous District ["Oblast'" No. 141; ed]. Send QSL cards (PER RADIO) to 167000, Syktyvkar, ab. yashch. 1127 (P. O. box 1127), 167000 SYKTYVKAR. From UA9XIZ.

The address known to several amateur radio publications (published by cooperatives, etc.) for the QSL bureau of Kemerovskaya Oblast' [Oblast' No. 172; ed] is quite years out of date. The correct address is 650024, Kemerovo, ab. yashch. 1027 (P. O. Box 1027), 650024 KEMEROVO. From UA0IWA.

COVERSHEET FACTSHEET 4DS, February 1991, signed to press 4 February 1991, pres 14 (of 16 pages), NLD-1476:

CORRECTIONS

[FAGIRA's address for PACS CONTEST reports.]

[Schematics of point systems used to award the "Best Observer (ed) of the USSR" cup as well as in judging telegraph and telephone shortwave radiocommunication championships of the USSR and all-Union competitions.]

DISTANT STATIONS

QSL cards for QSOs with the Yemen Republic (7O5AA and 7O1AA) as a new territory for RAC purposes will be accepted for credit from 1 March 1991.

(Special Canadian prefixes for national winter games and the 100th anniversary of the first Dominion parliament: VA1WWU operation in connection with the latter event.)

U stations are to send QSL cards for stations operated in Vietnam by members of the "Ogonek" Radio Club (in Moskovskaya Oblast') to the following addresses:

- 3W1VT and 3W4MK (DA3DK): 141920, Moskovskaya obl., Dubna, ab. yashch. 70 (P. O. Box 70, 141920 DUBNA (Moskovskaya Oblast'));
- 3W4BB (DM1OX): 141920, Moskovskaya Oblast', Dubna, ab. yashch. 143 (P. O. Box 143, 141920 DUBNA (Moskovskaya Oblast'));
- 3W4KB (UA3DZ): 141920, Moskovskaya Oblast', Dubna, ab. yashch. 68 (P. O. Box 68, 141920 DUBNA (Moskovskaya Oblast')).

Expedition stations were on the air from 21 November through 23 December 1991 [sic; 1990 believed meant]; QSL cards for collective station 3W4VI, which continues to operate, are to be sent to DA3DK (see first indent above).

SOVETSKIY PATRIOT #07, February 1991, signed to press 12 February 1991, page 15 (of 16 pages), independent article:

"NEW SPACE REPEATERS"

On 5 February 1991, a new satellite, "Kosmos-2123," was launched into orbit around the Earth. In addition to the basic (navigational) equipment on board, there is also equipment consisting of two repeaters intended for amateur radio communications. The callsigns of the repeaters are RS-12 and RS-13. The repeaters transfer signals from the 144 MHz band to the 28 MHz band.

The equipment was made by DOSAAF radioamateur-constructors. The Scientific-Research Space-Equipment Laboratory of DOSAAF USSR is presently verifying the operation of the on-board equipment.

SOVETSKIY PATRIOT #07, February 1991, signed to press 12 February 1991, page 15 (of 16 pages), NLD-1477:

IN THE FEDERATION OF RADIO SPORT OF THE USSR

The qualifying period for the "Pobeda-45" diploma [the "Victory-45" certificate] has been extended until 10 May 1992. Credit is given for contacts with memorial stations and stations of war veterans, from 1 through 13 May 1990 and from 18 February 1991 through 10 May 1992. For those attempting to qualify for the diploma on 160m only, the number of points for contacting veterans is increased to four. On 18 - 23 February, activity days will be held on 160m to qualify for the "Pobeda-45" diploma.

CLUB NEWS

Activity days for collective-station YL-ops will be sponsored 7 - 9 March by the Collective Station Club (CSC). Categories are: Collective stations with YL-operators, other collective stations, individual stations, and SWLs. Repeat contacts count on different bands and on the same band if the operator is a different YL. Total equals number of different QSOs with YL-OPs times number of different callsigns they used. Send log extracts showing names of YL-ops by 20 March to 644043, Omsk, ab. yashch. 1742 (CSC) [CSC, P. O. Box 1742, 644043 OMSK]. From UA9MAR.

NOTE: ACCORDING TO AN ANNOUNCEMENT IN SOVETSKIY PATRIOT #09, FEBRUARY 1991, SIGNED TO PRESS 26 FEBRUARY 1991 AND RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON 1 JUNE 1991, THE FEDERATION OF RADIO SPORT WILL APPLY TO THE STATE TELECOMMUNICATION INSPECTORATE OF THE USSR (THE EQUIVALENT OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION IN THE USA) TO RESTORE L. LABUTIN'S (ex-UA3CR) PERMISSION TO OPERATE AN AMATEUR STATION. MORE INFORMATION ON THIS SUBJECT WILL APPEAR IN THE NEXT SUMMARY TRANSLATION.

[End of SOVETSKIY PATRIOT annex]

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